ACADEMT OF MUSIC 8-Magnim.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—day and evening—Cirous.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Corsair
CASINO—8-Madelon.

DALT'S THEATRE. 8- Railread of Leve.
DOCKSTAPER'S—S:30- Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE—Erdelyi Naczi—Aleeb—Palutiags.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—4-Jim the Penman.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Wife.

MADISON SOUARE THEATRE—9:30—Elalos.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8-Siegfried.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—8-A Rus of Luck.

STAR THEATRE—8-Andrea.

STANDARD THEATRE—9-Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy. STANDARD THEATRE-3-Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy. UNION SQUARE PHEATRE-S:15-The Honrietta.

WALLACK'S-:15-In the Fashion.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE-3:30-Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

14TH-ST. THEATRE.—S-Minetrels.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE THIBUNE. BRAN'H OFFICES OF THE TABLENE.
Advertisements for publication in The Tribuna, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York: Branch Office, 1,238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 536 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sis., till 8 p. m. No. 536 West 23d-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 760 3d ave. near 47th-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 1,00 T 3d ave., near 47th-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 1,00 T 3d ave., near 64th-st., 10 a. m. to 7:30

p. m.
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106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
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New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign -Lord Salisbury full of confidence; he and his colleagues believe they are winning in Ireland. = Mr. Gladstone has been advised not to enter the Vatican. == Mr. Balfour gives the Irish no rest; his persecution of the Nationalists shows no sign of abatement. === The dense fog in Great Britain continues; many vessels have been delayed and the railway service is demoralized. It was rumored in Paris yesterday that the German Crown Prince had a fainting spell and was unconscious for several hours. == There are contradictory reports in Berlin and Vienna about the abdication of Prince Ferdinand.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Senate: Mr. Chandler called up his resolution to investigate the Jackson, Miss., election; the resoluion was adopted. - Mr. Riddleberger announce in open session his intention to vote for Mr. Lamar's confirmation; action on the nominations of Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson was postponed till Monday; Messrs. Stewart and Mitchell made speeches in favor of a bill excluding Chinese from the United States. = House: The Senate bill empowering the President to appoint a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries was passed; the battle-flags resolution of Mr. Boutelle was

DOMESTIC-The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio failed to vote the issue of \$5,000,000 third preferred stock. - An earthquake occurred in the South Atlantic States. = A blizzard interfered with travel in the upper Mississippi Valley and Lake regions. === Elevated railroads were decided upon in Pittsburg. === Senator Ingails's house and library were burned in Atchison, Kan. The annual meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University was held in Albany. The report of Controller Chapin was submitted to ture. ____ The Reading company made fifteen seizures of household goods due from the strikers, who live in the houses owned by the company. - The Reading Board of Trade has appointed a committee to meet President Corbin, and the labor officials. === Several iron ore mills object to close down.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Annual meeting of the Union League Club; important report of the committee on political reform favoring the abolition of the Internal Revenue system. === Theodore Houston, the well-known railroad official, shot himself at his home in Madison-ave., and died in a short time; his friends attribute the act to accident or temporary insanity. == Damaging evidence submitted in a suit for divorce. == The directors of the American Loan and Trust Company resigned. == The second Assembly Ball took place at Delmonico's. == Commissioner of Emigratio Stephenson had a summons served on Joseph Pulitzer and Colonel Cockerill on a charge of malicious slander in the columns of "The World".== William H. Payne, the jeweller, put in jail by the Sheriff's officers. == The Presidents of the Brooklyn Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors appointed the standing committees. = A Union Hill, N. J., mob made preparations to lynch a Chinese laundryman .= A prisoner escaped from the Caldwell, N. J. penitentiary == The County Committee of the United Labor Party held a lively annual meeting at Clarendon Hall. = Stocks dull with

an appreciation in values, closing strong. Weather .- Indications for to-day : Warmer and fair, followed by rain or snow. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 24 degrees; lowest, 14; aver-

age, 19 1-4.

Reform appears to be going backward under Public Printer Benedict, as it has in so many other quarters since the Cleveland Administration began. Members of Congress are loud in their complaints over the delay in getting bills printed-and this, too, despite the fact that the amount of printing has been largely reduced under the new rule.

The case of Mr. Lamar will not be decided until next week, at any rate. When it is taken up there are likely to be a number of animated speeches on both sides. The only development in connection with it yesterday was Senator Riddleberger's announcement that he should vote for confirmation. Of Mr. Lamar's ultimate confirmation there appears to be no

The Lth Congress has made a good beginning. The first bill to be passed creates the office of Commissioner of Fisheries, with a salary of \$5,000. This office was filled for years by the late Spencer F. Baird, who did the work gratuitously. The Commissioner must have a practical acquaintance with our fish and fisheries. This will rule out such an absurd appointment as that of ex-Judge McCue, whom the President named for the place after Professor Baird's death.

Preparations for welcoming Messrs. O'Brien and Sullivan on their release from Irish jails are being made on an elaborate scale. These men are rightly regarded as martyrs to the cause of liberty, and the greeting given them will show the Tories the real state of feeling in England much more decisively than the Winchester election. Mr. Balfour has done and continues to do all in his power to humiliate his political prisoners. In one case, however, at of Mr. Sheehy, M. P ., - it is gratifying hearn that a judge has interposed and ordered

the prisoner to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant instead of a common criminal.

Mayor Hewitt's criticisms of the Commissioners of Accounts are seemingly warranted by the facts. The Mayor finds their work comparatively valueless." Was it worth while for him to use the qualifying adverb? These Commissioners are an expensive piece of machinery, costing the taxpayers \$27,500 a year, and so far as the public can learn they accomplish nothing of value. Their latest performance was to uncover a mare's-nest in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which Chief Justice Larremore says in a communication to the Mayor really amounts to a mere trifle. Yet the Commissioners complain that they haven't money enough to do their work rightly. Mayor Hewitt ought to remove them, and if he can't find men to fill the offices properly let him leave them vacant.

Some important bills were brought forward in the Legislature yesterday. Foremost among them was the High-License bill introduced by Mr. Crosby. The provisions of this are well known, and the bill has the sanction of the best temperance sentiment, which believes in practical restriction of the liquor traffic by a graded series of license fees. Two other bills relating to the saloons were presented-one by Mr. Husted forbidding the sale of liquor at State and county fairs, and one by Mr. Roesch opening drinking-places on Sunday afternoons. A bill of large significance contains provisions for the printing of ballots by the State and the introduction of what is known as the "Australian system" of voting. Senator Murphy disclosed a plan for increasing the pay of every member of the Police Department of this city. There is no call for any advance in the salaries of our policemen; if there were, the matter ought to be left with the Board of Estimate.

MAYOR CHAPIN'S APPOINTMENTS. Mayor Chapin's appointments in Brooklyn justify the arguments employed against him during the canvass. He was nominated by Boss McLaughlin; it was confidently asserted on the Republican side that he would find it impossible to resist one of the most powerful political machines known in American politics; and he has surrendered at discretion to the City Hall "gang." The reconstructed government of Brooklyn, as "The Eagle," his special champion, is forced to admit, "is distinctly a machine administration." During the canvass he repeatedly asserted that he was not under personal obligations to any leader or group of politicians for the nomination, and pledged himself, if elected, to consider the interests of Brooklyn alone. His appointments show that he has considered the demands of the machine rather than the interests of the city. The reappointment of Fire Commissioner Ennis, with the renewal of Chief Engineer Nevins's lease of power; the removal of Collector Hardenbergh, who had excited the enmity of the 'gang," and the selection of Alden S. Swan, the ring candidate, as his successor; and the retention of the Excise Commissioners, who had earned the good-will of the liquor-sellers of the town, are acts which cannot be explained away. If Mayor Chapin had felt at liberty to exercise independent judgment and to fulfil his pledges, he would not have made these and other appointments. He was not his own

This experience ought to convince the people of Brooklyn that no candidate of the Democratic party can be depended upon when genuine reform measures and non-partisan administration are required in local affairs. Since Mayor Low retired from office two eminently respectable Democrats have succeeded him. Mayor Whitney was Boss McLaughlin's man from the beginning to the end of his term. Mayor Chapin's earliest official acts prove that the worst figures in his predecessor's administration are to be retained for another term and that the corrupt influences of the City Hall gang are to be perpetuated. "No man can serve two masters." Mayor Whitney could not serve Brooklyn and McLaughlin. Mayor Chapin had to make his choice between these two masters, and remembering that he could never hope to get the nomination for Governor without McLaughlin's aid, he left Brooklyn to shift for itself. During the canvass it was conceded on all sides that he was the strongest and most respectable candidate whom the Democratic party managers could have nominated against Colonel Baird. He has not shown himself strong enough to resist the machine politicians, nor respectable enough to fulfil his pledges.

master. He was Boss McLaughlin's man, and

did what he was told to do.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

The bitter factional contest within the Democratic party of Louisiana has resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Governor McEnery, who was a candidate for re-election, and a victory for General Nicholls, his sometime predecessor in the office. The contest has been marked by numerous affrays and murders, and although the defeated faction outwardly acquiesces in the result, it cannot but leave a bitter feeling behind it. In a wrangle of this kind the outsider is not

likely to discover any urgent call for his sympathies from either party, but so far as there is any, Republicans, both in Louisiana and elsewhere, will be disposed to sympathize with the followers of McEnery. The Nicholls party, calling themselves "Reformers," had the effrontery to make their campaign largely upon promises that there should be no bulldozing if they were successful. This was done, no doubt, with the view of catching the negro vote, when the nomination had once been secured. We call this effrontery, because all General Nichoils's success has been won hitherto by the very outrages he now professes to deprecate. He was elected Governor in the memorable campaign of '76, and has as much blood on his hands as any man ever elevated to high office in the South. For him now to turn about and profess a love for toleration and political liberty is adding the sin of hypocrisy to those that went before. The leading papers of the McEnery party have not hesitated to remind General Nicholls openly that he profited by bulldozing so long as it was necessary. When there seemed to be a prospect that this contest might split the party, and bring both McEnery and Nicholls before the people as candidates, Nicholls was ready to confess all that had ever been charged, and to promise that there should be no such crimes in future, because he thought he should need more votes than he could get from his own party. A reformer of this type is never to be trusted. We should welcome the conversion of any Southern leader who would announce himself in favor of allowing the negroes their political rights, but we have no faith in a man who owes all that he is to bulldozing and fraud, and then has a change of heart "for this occasien only." The McEnery faction have at

least not been guilty of false professions. This situation may give the Louisiana Republicans the opportunity they have been waiting for. The resentment of the McEnery men cannot but weaken the party. The Republi-

They should make the effort if they see any room for encouragement. A large vote for Governor in April would put the State where there would be a fighting chance in November.

ANDREW JACKSON II.

Senator Hale's speech was a telling arraignment of the record of the present Administration upon Civil Service Reform, because it did not rest its case upon mere assertion. The proofs given were overwhelming. His figures concening the number of changes in Federal offices up to June 11, 1887, made the most dame ring exhibit since the address of George William Curtis at the Newport Conference, and a far more effective one, because more in detail. At the date named, it should be remembered, the Administration had been in power only a little more than two years. Here are the figures :

Changes Fourth-class Postmasters..... 52,609 2,000 2,379 Presidential Postmasters..... Foreign Ministers..... Secretaries of Legation Appraisers.... Internal Revenue Collectors..... Steamboat Inspectors..... Territorial Judges Territorial Governors..... Pension Agents...... Surveyors-General..... Land Office Special Agents......

These figures, it will be observed, do not touch at all upon the clerical force of the Govcrament. But it is a notorious fact that the changes there also have been of the most sweeping character. The investigations of last summer into the workings of the Philadelphia Post Office and the Federal offices in Chicago showed that the number of changes was great, and that by some mysterious process only Democrats found their way into the vacant places. As an example of what has been going on in our own Custom House in New-York, we may note a table that was published some weeks ago in "The Sun," which exultingly claimed that before long none but Democrats would be on guard there. This showed that between January 1 and December 1, 1887. there were 292 new appointments to subordinate places in the New-York Custom House, or about one for every working day. If these things are done in offices that are supposed to be protected by the Civil Service law, it is casy to imagine what goes on in offices that are not governed by it.

Senator Hale promises another list shortly, showing the changes since last June in the classes of offices given above. It ought to make interesting reading. Meantime the table is a good thing to show to any man who still believes that this is a Reform Administration.

PARTISANSHIP.

It is no new thing to hear the partisanship of others savagely denounced by the meanest and most malignant of all partisans. So when 'The New-York Times' imagines that considerate and thoughtful men, and especially young men, are repelled by Republican parisanship, the calm and dispassionate observer at once remembers that the jaundiced eye, "to which all order festers," is a natural consequence of rankling losses and the debasing consciousness of treachery, that the new convert usually takes the most extreme and onesided view of things, in his anxiety to cloak his shame with the gratitude of new associates, and that "The Times" is not capable of realizing how unscrupulous and malignant is the partisan feeling which binds a little knot of free-trade bolters to President Cleveland.

Until the past few years, the most violent and the meanest partisanship known in modern American history has been that of the party which defended slavery, excused rebellion, and was deservedly whipped for its sins. The question is one of facts. No dispassionate observer has failed to ask where else in all the land there have been such displays of embittered and unscrupulous partisanship as have been seen among Southern Democrats, who have leagued themselves together to whip, heat, terrorize and assassinate for partisan ends. Nowhere in this country have Republicans, or men of any other party whatever, deliberately set themselves to cut off the leaders of an opposing party by murder. No other party has banded itself in secret leagues, for the purpose of perpetrating with impunity deeds of blood in the cause of party. No other party has led upright merchants, reputable business men, distinguished clergymen, to countenance and excuse political forgeries and murders. No other party has resorted to the suffing of ballot-boxes and the forgery of returns, as the customary means of securing a political success in entire States of the South and in many Northern cities.

These are facts so well known that no impartial historian, who has sought illustrations of the extremities to which embittered and crazy partisanship may carry men otherwise decent. has failed to find them in the conduct of Democrats in this country since the civil war. The Republican party came out of that struggle with a more absolute power than any other party in this country ever possessed. Acting strictly within the law, it could have revenged itself upon all its foes; it could have hanged thousands of its most influential opponents. Instead, it pardoned all who asked a pardon. In all human history there cannot be found in example of such magnanimity and generesity as were shown to defeated traitors and their assistants and accomplices by the Republican party of the United States. The contrast between the two organizations, in this particutar, has continued most marvellous. For even after Democratic crimes for party's sake had been unceasingly perpetrated for twenty years, still the prevailing disposition of Republicans was to trust that the satisfaction of a political victory, and the return of material prosperity, would extinguish the fires of malignant partisanship at the South, and put an end to crimes for party's sake.

Within the past four years, however, even the matchless record of the Democratic party for extreme partisanship has been rivalled by many of those who pretended a consuming zeal for reform in 1884. The Democratic crimes which they had not courage to commit these persons have excused and defended with shamelessness hardly to be found among Democrats themselves. Professing to want Civil Service Reform, they have seen the public service rapidly transformed into a partisan machine by the President of their choice, and have not ceased to lick his boots in adulation. Men disgracefully unfit in every other respect have been appointed to office, solely because their malignant partisanship had found expression in the basest crimes, and these so-called reformers have still bowed down and worshipped. There has not been found an untruth so glaring and gross that they would not tell

it in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, or against the

decide whether they will attempt a canvass. | have concocted and persistently told concern- | ing a respectable Democrat and a respectable Reing Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman and other Republican leaders, have not been told even by those Democrats who assassinate for party's sake. These are the persons who have most to say about "the extreme, narrow, reactionary and wicked partisanship" of that party which pardoned rebels, and which now asks only that the Constitution shall be obeyed in all parts of the land alike.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

A digest of the annual report of the State Controller will be found on another page. This document, which is the work of a Demoerat, the present Mayor of Brooklyn, attests that Republican administration is wise administration-the sort of administration that promotes the general weal in a thoroughly practical manner. Mr. Chapin has furnished his friends the enemy with the best sort of a campaign document.

During the last quarter of a century the Republicans have controlled the Scnate the entire period with the exception of four years, and have controlled the Assembly the entire period with the exception of seven years. Since 1875 the Democrats have never had a majority in the Senate save once, and never in the Assembly save twice. It is only fair to claim, therefore, that the present fiscal condition of the State is chiefly to be credited to the responsible Republican law-makers. "No moneys," the Constitution enjoins, "shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of the State, or any of its funds, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law." Now comes the pivotal questions: What sort of appropriations have the Republicans who have had the direction of legislation been making? Have they been prudent or wasteful in dealing with the people's money? Listen to the answer furnished by a Democratic

Controller; we quote from his annual report: If the State had retired from business upon the 30th of last September, its available surplus over all current demands would have more than sufficed to exfinguish the entire bonded debt not provided for by the sinking fund. . . . The dangers that will be-set us during the next few years are those that spring from opulence and abundance.

It is not strange that the Senate and Assembly are commonly Republican. The people know when they are well served. Experience has taught them that Democratic Legislatures are good for the tax-caters but bad for the tax-payers.

Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan is reported as remarking-not without a tinge of dissatisfaction in his tones-that just row he is "leading a Sundayschool superintendent's life." The context shows that in making this autobiographical statement Mr. Sullivan had in mind the physical repose rather than the ethical significance of the Sunday-school superintendent of the period. This explanation would seem to be due alike to Mr. Sullivan and the superintendent. It may be added that so far as is known no one of the Mayers of England have called attention to "the simple Christian life" of the American gladiator.

"The message of Governor Hill, of New-York, was brief," says "The Omaha Herald." Yes, it was so amazingly brief that owing to the pressure on its columns any allusion to the great canal interest or to the overshadowing question of temperance reform legislation was altogether crowded out.

"The New-York Times" endeavors to break, the orce of Senator Hale's indictment of President Cleveland by self-stultification. It asserts that Mr. Cleveland as Governor "consistently, not only in profession but in practice," sustained Civil Service reform. It asserts that "this (devotion to Civil Service reform) and his generally recognized nonesty and courage made him the candidate in 1884 and wen for him the support of the Independents." That is nothing like the way "The Times" alked about Mr. Cleveland when he was Governor. It accused him, by his action on one of the bills that came before him, of "authorizing the robbery of the public on a great scale." It accused him of willing to swindle the architects of the Capitol out of money visich the State owes them for work done." It accused him of being a very low-priced reformer." It accused him of attractive manner. yielding to the importunities of the Irving Hall managers" in signing the Ludlow Street bill. It accused him of naming Murtha for Immigration Commissioner "from considerations purely political." It will be seen that this by no means agrees with The Times's" present account of Mr. Cleveland's relation to Civil Service reform while he was Governor. Its "Independent" support of him is conlitioned by its cating its own words.

The conviction is becoming epidemic in Brooklyn that Mayor Chapin spells municipal reform

thus: M-c-L-a-u-g-h-l-i-n. Lord Salisbury never cencealed his sympathy with the fair-trade or protection movement in England when he was in opposition, but as Prime Minister he finds it necessary to avow his faith in the principles of free trade. Still his profession of faith is made with so many reservations as to alarm the Cobdenite school. The Free Traders will not thank him for saying that the theory has been carried too far and misapplied. Their complaint has een that the theory has not been carried far nough-that it has been restricted to Great Britain through the operation of hostile tariffs. President Uleveland has encouraged them to believe that it soon can be carried across the seas to the benefit of English manufactures. They do not expect a Prime Minister to show signs of vacillation when an American President has become a convert and an ally.

Seats in the Stock Exchange are offered at \$17,000. How large will be the procession of brokers next autumn in favor of another Democratic President and administration? The pneuonia, rheumatism and malaria caught in 1887 have probably crippled some of the paraders who

wanted a change." It is amusing to hear the Mugwump cry of an guish over Mayor Chapin's surrender to McLaughin in Brooklyn. Last fall Mr. Godkin did what he could to convince his admiring friends over the river that it was their plain duty to vote for so preproachable a representative of what was best in the Democratic party. The fact that Mc-Laughlin had nominated the man was of no moment! Mr. Chapin was an ideal candidate, "another Seth Low," and must be elected because he was altogether a superior person in politics! The superior person was elected by so narrow a margin that it is possible that the votes of a few hundred Mugwumps turned the scale. What is the result? The superior person at once takes his orders from the Boss. Why not? No man in his sober senses expected last November that Mayor Chapin would ever sacrifice his future by rebelling against Mc-Laughlin. But, then, your ideal Mugwump never is in his sober senses. He is a transcendentalist in politics, whenever he suspects any one of being an altogether superior person.

Senator Hale's post-mortem examination of the emains of President Cleveland's reform policy was very thorough and scientific. The Civil Service Reformers themselves had a wake over the cor; se in Newport last August, with Mr. Curtis as the chief mourner. The time has now come to bury the thing out of sight and to write "Here lies" over the mouldering heap of cant. In view of the false pretences and hypocrisy of the Adminstration "Here lies" will be a most truthful legend.

The virtuous Citizens' League of Brooklyn, which affirmed last October that both candidates for Mayor were so good and so satisfactory that any citizen could vote as he pleased without risk o the cause of good government, should be called upon to pass a few resolutions on Mayor Chapin's a pointments. Men and brethren, there is a difparty they deserted. Meaner lies than they ference-a very decided difference-between elect-

PERSONAL.

Of the late Mrs. H. F. Sawyer, formerly of St. Johns oury, Vt., and afterward of New-Orleans, it is told that about the close of the Rebellion she was to sing at a charity concert at New-Orleans, and the local manager desired to announce her as having received her musical education in Europe. "But I am from her musical education in Europe. But I am now here." "Our people do not like Boston, and I wish to announce you as from Europe." "Very well; then I will not sing." The manager acquiesced; but it was whispered that the lady from Boston would be hissed; but it came about, however, that the hisses were drowned by a storm of applause.

On account of serious ill-health Mr. Edwin Cowles, of "The Cleveland Leader," will be compelled to remain in Europe all the winter; probably at Bournemouth.

The Rev. Ernest Windthorst, paster of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Clillicothe, Ohio, is a nephew of Herr. Wingthorst, the leader of the Centre Party in the German Reichstag. He had a private audience with the Pope during the jubilee festivities, and expected to return to America the first week in February. Miss Rosina Vokes is ill with pleurisy, at Philadel-

The Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, has added \$25,000 to his gift of \$100,000 for Yale's new library building, and work on the edifice will be begun early in the coming spring.

Mr. James R. Osgood will re ch this city next week from London, on his semi-annual visit to America. The late James S. Rollins, of Missouri, is credited with having done more for the cause of education in that State than any other man. He was, says "The Missouri Republican," a gentleman of the old school, souri Republican, a genteman of the source cultured, modest, capable. He served his state and his country with conspicuous ability. He was a loyal citizen, a brave soldler, a wise legislator. There are few men of whom so much that is good can be said, few against whom so little that is bad may be charged. His monument, more lasting than trass, is to be in the public school system of Missouri, culmina-the State University—the ideal of his life. orl, culminating in

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dr. McGlynn will have none of Cleveland next time-

when it comes. Enough is enough, every time. During the first three years of the Civil War the Federal Navy was increased from seventy-six to nearly 600 vessels, of which eighty were of iron or iron-clad. There was an increase from 2,800 to 6,000 guns, many of them of a calibre hitherto unknown, and from 7,000 to 50,000 sailers.

"I have nothing to say to you, sir," said the man in the prisoner's cell to the elergyman who had called to offer consolation. "I am entirely in the hands of my

attorney."
"May heaven help you, my friend," said the minister, with deep feeling, as he turned to go.—(Chicago Tribune.

The probable course of storms which enter the North Atlantic from America is a matter of much practical importance to commerce, and has been closely studied during the last few years by Lieutenant Finley and Sergeant Garriott, of the Signal Service. latter, in a recent number of "The Weather Review," shows that the conduct of these great air whirls is more largely affected by the movements of high barometric areas than has been supposed. He has, therefore, investigated this class of phenomena with care, and gives the results of his inquiry. This contribution to ocean meteorology is likely to enhance the reputation which Sergeant Garriott has won by his valuable discussion of fogs off Newfoundland. Chicago is full of dangerously thoughtful and mature

children.

"Mamma," said one of them—a five-year-old—the other day, "ain't there any other senses 'cept seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling?"

"No, my child," answered the mother; "it is usually considered that the after any considered that the after any any angular,"

considered that those five are enough."
"Well," said the little one, with an air of deep conviction, "I s'pose talking would be called a sense if there wasn't so much nonsense about it."—(Chicago

They are going to make cloth and garments out of cow's hair, and some of the boarding house butter will feel lonesome for a while.

A great many poor people in the country districts of France keep the wolf from the door by kining it. There is a bounty of \$30 for every wolf killed and 28 for cubs.

"Dan." said the President to Colonel Lamont. "did you see where Voorbees, in his speech, said that our free-trade message was the best public document since Jefferson's first mangural!" Yes," said Colonel Lamont, "I saw that, and I thought it was very fine." "I should say it was very fine," said the President. "The next time you see Voorbees, just ask him if he has any young friend whom he would like to send abroad on a small foreign mission—say about \$3,500 or \$4,000 a year. I think it was worth at least that much to compare us favorably with Thomas Jefferson."—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The first number of " Das Banner," a new Republican weekly in the German language, was published in this city yesterday. It is well printed on good paper and well made up, and contains a large amount of sound Republican doctrine, set forth in a compact and

attractive manner.

Mr. Gillette, the actor and author, hasn't much faith in a woman's capacity to confine herself to a part where a monosyllable, repeated just so often, is the only line to be spoken. In the play of the "Great Pink Pearl" that has been at Hoolev's for a week there is a character—a man part—whose only line is the word "So." He says it so often that he looks disgusted by the lime he has to go off. On one occasion, at the tast moment almost, the man was not on hand, and it became necessary to cast some one for the part, quickly. There was a young lady in the company who was not in the play that night, and gillette asked her if she would make up as a man and go on. She consented, and was about to depart to her dressing-room to make up when Gillette stopped her. "No." he said, "you won't do; you couldn't content yourself to say that one word. You would have to add something. It would kill you to say 'So,' and no more,' I forgot, you are a woman." And that night "So" was left out of the triple-named play.—(Chicago Mail.

Says "The Pittsburg Press": The offer of " Lotta" o place tegible and creditable street names upon the corner tamp-posts would be fett as a severe rebuke by the ring government, if the powers that misgovern this city were not insensible to feelings of shame. "I hear that Poorem in is going to be married.

"I hear that Footen in a second of the you seen the tady?"

"Oh, yes, Indeed. I know her very welt."

"Do you? And what kind of a looking person is she? prepossessing, eh?"

"Hardly that. Purse-possessing, I should call her."

-(Boston Transcript.

A HINT TO THE GENTLEMAN FROM WISCONSIN.

From The Milicaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Senator Sawyer had better displease Lamar than disappoint his constituents. LITERATURE, NOT THE TARIFF, HIS FORTE.

Prom The Columbus Dispatch.

Let us hear no more of what Lowell thinks. His options on Iterators may be valuable. But his options on the problem of projection and free trade a c anything but that

NOTICE TO FOREIGN NATIONS.

Of course we don't want anybody to go to war just on our account, but if the nations of Europears determined to have if out in that way with each other, we would like to call their attent in to the fact that we have a very large and carefully selected stock of breadstuffs on hand, which we will take great pleasure in selling at our own prices. No trouble to show goods.

TOO LATE TO AVERT THE STRUGGLE NOW

From The Boston Journal.

The growing enviety of the Democrats to have the tariff issue taken out of the campaign is touching but fulfile. The triff issue is in the campaign to stay, and before the light is over the Femocra's will be a great deal more tire! than they are now. EASTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

From The Bultimore American.

Gradually, but surely, the world is being Americanized. A Parts restaurant advertises "Kakes de buckwheat du Americaine."

IS DICKINSON EQUAL TO THE FEAT? From The Chicago Times.

Mr. Don M. Dickinson is in a fair way to become the Pooh Eah of the Administration. He is to be the Postmaster-General of the United States, and he is the president of a postal telegraph company in Michigan. Mr. Marcus Pollosky, the president of the Chicago Postal Telegraph Company, has made a proposition to do the Government's work over his fines at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. If the proposition is accepted, and Mr. Dickinson's nomination is confirmed, he will have to do some splendid escaping from himself to keep from mixing the Postmaster-General up with the president of the Michigan Telegraph Company.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer,
If there had been more of the Breckinridge family
in Congress they might deservedly have filled good
places upon the Ways and Means Committee.

AN INCREDIBLE NARRATIVE.

From The Chicago Herald.

There is no truth in the story that Mr. Tarnsey threw a glass of wine into the face of Congressman Henderson. Of course not. Whatever liquor a Kansas City man can get hold of he throws into his own face.

WASTE ON AMERICAN TABLES

From The Philadelphia Times. "American hotels supply their guests too liberally," said a steward of one of them. "We take away from the tables at our house nearly a cart-load of ordered but uneaten food every day. Why, a Paris hotel will dine 600 people and the food that is left can be put in an ordinary waste basket." THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MR. MANSFIELD AS "BARON CHEVRIAL"

A change of bill was made last night at the Pifth Avenue Theatre, and Mr. Mansfield presented his re-markable embediment of the "Baron Chevrial" in "A Parisian Romance." It was this performance, first given by him on January 10, 1883, at the Union Square Theatre where it lasted till April 7, that year that attracted to Mr. Mansfield the thoughtful attention of those observers who especially study the contemporary developments of dramatic art, and made him, with the public, an exceptional and notable actor. His success on that night was emphatic and brilliant. He eclipsed all his associates and be saved an offensive play from well deserved rejection. Nothing could easily be worse than the "Parisian Romance," in its vileness of subject and its impudent pretence of didactic morality. The aspects of character and of social life which it depicts are, with but little exception, foul and loathsome. Its chief even at the point of death, cannot escape from the slavery of sensual desires, and who is stricken with paralysis while engaged in one of his licentious ban-quets. One of its women is a flippant dancing girl, who trifles with the bad passions of a bad man and seeks her own profit by this means. Another is a frivolous woman who deserts her husband because he is poor, runs away with a shapleton because she can neither live in reputable poverty nor reject the advances of an old sinner, and who finally returns to expire in a paroxysm of wounded vanity. Its principal characters, in brief, are rebrobates and simpletons, and by drawing them truthfully it asks the spectator to consider into what degradation human nature can be plunzed when it yields itself to the monitions of greed and lust. This is the old specious pretence of the Zola moralists -that the true way to advocate virtue is to portray all that is hideous in vice-and that this should be done in works of art. That fallacious notion has been many times exposed, discomfitted and rebuked. A more contemptible think twice about the matter that a work which is entirely moral in its precept may, at the same time, be immoral in its spirit and influence, by reason not of what it asserts or teaches, but of what it shows as life. This is the case with "A Parisian Romance," and besides being immoral the piece is excessively obnoxious to good taste and the sense of decency. We all know that there are libidinous old stock brokers; but who wants to see such wretches whether in a play or any where else ! And what signifies it how they die, so long as they die soon and suddenly ! Decent people have no need of them. The stage does not require them. Mr. Mansfield is a man of genius, now happily embarked on a most auspicious career, and therefore it is a pity that such a gifted mind and so excellent an actor should be associated with such a thoroughly disreputable play. Equally as a portraiture of character and a piece of

"Baron Chevrial" is absolutely perfect. Such men undoubtedly exist. The actor has viewed and studied them as a class, and, gathering the attributes of many and fising them into one, has created a type that repre sents them all. The wrinkled visage, the thin hair, the mumbling laws, the trembling limbs, the shaking hands, the whole expression of the haid and crafty face and desicerted and bedizened figure all there, so clearly revealed and so completely sustained, are cloquent of the shattered constitution of a senie saty. But, back of all these and shining through them, the scared conscience, the utter self-sinness of complete deprayity. On the surface there is an affectation of bland courtery; beneath the surface there is cruei sensuality, informed and guided by evil intelligence. Not only is the mechanism admirable; the conception, likewise, is so completely round and true and deep that as the spectator beholds this. Baron Chevrian "he literally loathes and hates him. Mr. Mansield has indicated only two redeeming qualities. He imparts to this bestal creature the attributes of cynical humor and of andscrip, in his death scene he rises to the height of tremendous power, simply by means of this inhaman, hearen-delying courage of the mortal will. He never acted the part better than he acted it last might. He held a great and lence spell-bound with interest by his astonishing realism and his consummate case and grace. The spectators recalled him after each cartain with appliance and cheers. It was a conspicuous instance of the power of one carnest and splendid mind to redoem even a portrature of total deprayity, and render art the sufficient substitute for sympathy.

But no permanent good can follow from the portraitsents them all. The wrinkled visage, the thin hair, the

dramatic execution Mr. Mansfield's embodiment of the

one carnest and splendid mind to redeem even a portraiture of total depravity, and render art the sufficient substitute for sympathy.

But no permanent good can follow from the portraiture of such a character. The old tragellans had a fashion of presenting such brutish monsters as "sir tilea fashion of presenting such brutish monsters as "sir tilea overreach" - coarse-thred, ill bred, tamultmous individuals, obnoxious in every particular—in the embodiment of whom they could display colossal power. Edmund Kean, George Frederick Cooke and Junius Bratus Booth, each of whom had the denon element within him, played parts of that kind and succeeded in them because of their overwhelming personal force of infernal magnetism. But the day even of those hateful splendors of tempest and frenzy is past. The character of the "Baron Chevrial" is of a different order. There is not even a wholesome outburst of open wheetness throughout the whole length and oreafts of him. He is merely a mosaic of every masty quality that is possible in human nature; and the better he is acted the more he must be condemned. When Mr. Mansheld played "Hyde" and "Jekyll," atthough he acted two parts he presented but one man. This was the portraiture of a soul struggling under the conflict of good and evil, and it was a great and noble work. No such tribute is deserved by his performance of "Baron Chevrial." It is a success, but of quite another order.

The revival of "A Parisian Romance" served to develop the strength of Mr. Manshela's company. Miss Emma V. Sheridan as "Baroness Chevrial." acted with force and feeling, and Mr. John T. Sullivan was earnest and sincere in the character of "Henry De Tergy."

MR. THOMAS'S FIFTH REHEARSAL.

Miss Emily Winant's reappearance in the city that has learned to depend on her for the keenest of its pleasures in the department of contraits singing since the retirement of her who was (and in all memories will always remain) Annie Louise Cary, and the introduction of some comparatively unfamiliar music were the things which gave satisfaction at the public rehearsal before the fifth of Mr. Thomas's Symphony Concerts, at Steinway Hall, yesterday atternoon. The playing of the orchestra was not always what might have been expected unless one knew the fact that the men had scarcely concluded a four hours' rehearsal for the Philharmonic Concert which is to take place to-morrow night when called on for the public rehearsal, and were looking forward to a journey to Orange and another performance there before the day's work would be over. Under the circumstances it would be unjust to apply the uncompromising kind of criticism which the excellence of the band and the fame of Mr. Thomas combine to set as the only standard applicable in such a case. Greater precision

refinement and balance of tone can safely be expected

at the concert next Tuesday evening.

The music which was presented as calling for consideration on the score of comparative unfamiliarity was Rubinstein's latest Symphony, No. 6 in A minor, og-111 and a transcription for orchestra of Schubert's pianoforte Hungarian Divertissement, op. 54. sympnony had its first performance here under Mr. Thomas on this eccasion. Last season, it will be remembered, he announced it for the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, but substituted the " Dramatic" Symphony by the same composer for it after reading the score. Afterward Mr. Seidl took it up but also abandoned it and fit ally the it quisitive portion of the public was gratified by 'ts performance at the last of Mr. Van der Stucken's Symphony Concerts in Chickering Hail on April 22. Mr. Van der stucken was sufficiently impressed by the stone that the other builders rejected that he carried it to Berlin and made it the head of the corner in the concert which he gave a few weeks later in the Prussion capital. Its immoderate length will prevent it ever from becoming a popular symphony, even if such a contingency were not made unlikely by the barren pages in the work and its often-times opaque, not to say, muddy orchestration. The Scherzo is stupendously difficult from a rhythmical point of view, but its grim ursine humor compels attention and challenges admiration. The movement which seems to improve with repeated hearing is the first which was also better played yesterday than any other. The last movement with its two quaint melodies in the Russian folk-tune style, one grave and the other gay, and the ingenious variations on them would have sounded better at times if the piping boe had not so often been overwhelmed by the other instruments. It is announced that the Schubert piece (of which the Andante Marcia and Allogrette were played) was orchestrated by Max Erdsmannsdoefer and Frana Liszl. The thought suggested by the performance was that the former probably did the work which the Hongarna master in his proverbial complacency and generosity called good. One hearing has not convinced as that the tormer probably did the work which the Hongarna master in his proverbial complacency and generosity called good. One hearing has not convinced as that the transcribing was a kindness to the composer. The crebestration is noisy and wants the bilitarcy and variety which are so noticeable in Mueller Berghans's transcriptions of Liszt's the pseudy Ne. 2, for instance. Miss Wiennt was welcomed as no o. Freed and sang Andromache's air, "The Dawn Still Lieges" com Bruch's "Achilleus" and two some schumala. "Waidesges pracch and "Widmong." Her voice & lovely as ever and she sings with greater expressive-tiess and feeling than was ner wont; but undrappily it must be added that she seems to have acquired a habit of forcing her tones (upper chest and lower medium) which gives them a coarse quality and threaters much mischief. She was not wholly at ease vectoriay, however, and may avoid the fault hereafter. It is much to be hoped that she will. also better played yesterday than any other. The

HERR POSSART IN "NARCISS."

Herr Possart appeared last night at the Thulia The dre as "Narciss Kanmeau," in Branchvogel's five-act play, "Narciss," which Herr Bandmann has made familiar in both German and English to andiences in this country. It is a piece which gives the here frequent opportunities for strong acting. Of these, Herr Possart availed himself fully, and though he proved stronger in depiritiog anger than love, his performance was

by no means deficient in pathos

The description of "Narciss's" happiness with his young wife and of her loss has been given here with more tenderness, but the scorn, invective and con-tempt of his treatment of the nobles and "La Pomja-dom" could not well have been surrassed. In the scenes with "Doris Quinault" Here Postar, was had-pered by an awkward and incilicion a times. The house was crowded by a most enthusiastic andience, it accommodate some of whom the archestra was "a moved to the stage.